

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

VOLUME XXVII.—NO. 14.

LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1911.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HEAVENS

Smiled as Eucharist Was Being Carried by Archbishop Moeller.

Greatest Catholic Gathering Ever Witnessed in the Queen City.

Imposing Exercises That Marked Close of Eucharistic Congress.

WING AGAINST SOCIALISM

The closing exercises of the Eucharistic Congress took place at the cathedral grounds on Norwood street Sunday afternoon. Cincinnati has seen many grand religious events in its day, but it may be said without exaggeration that Sunday's celebration surpassed anything of its kind ever held in the Queen City. And this is the more remarkable when one considers the weather that accompanied it. The rain had ceased for good about 2 o'clock, and the grounds, which are high and open to the wind, were quickly dried, and everything went off as planned.

Shortly before the procession commenced a beautiful rainbow spread itself over the sky, and the sun came out as if to present its tribute to the occasion. The only change in the line of march, which was made advisable by the dampness of the streets. The various orders met at Main and Feltman streets, and headed by three mounted patrolmen and the Cecilia band marched up Main street to Drexel avenue, and down Drexel to Moeller. There they broke rank and lined up on each side of the street to await the procession of clergy and dignitaries. Leaving the little Church of St. Peter and Paul on Main street and Drexel avenue, the procession of clergy moved down Drexel avenue in slow and measured step. First came the seminarians from St. Mary's, followed by the Passionists in their black habit, while after them came the Franciscans and Jesuits, who were likewise followed by the secular priests of the diocese in cassock and surplice. A break in the line divided the priests from the Bishops, who made an impressive picture in their purple robes, and each accompanied by his chaplain they marched in single file before the canopy. Finally came the Archbishop Moeller, clothed in vestments and miter of the finest texture and enveloped in a cloud of incense. Four priests with bowed heads carried the canopy under which he walked, and behind him the muffled drums beat a slow tattoo. In his hands he carried the monstrance containing the Sacred Host, the object of all the ceremonies.

Moving slowly down Moeller avenue, the clergy ascended the grounds directly in front of the main entrance to the archiepiscopal residence, on the stoop of which the altar, burdened with flowers and tapers, awaited its heavenly visitor. Placing the Sacred Host in the tabernacle all repaired to the orator's stand, built about 200 yards from the house, and which the Bishop ascended with the chaplains, while the priests and multitude crowded around to hear the voice of the gifted orator, Father Robert Condon, D. D., of La Crosse, Wis. This brilliant speaker is one of the most talented theologians, as well as one of the greatest orators of the Catholic church in America. Father Condon spoke of the stimulating influence that the Eucharist afforded to the great work of great men of the old days. Boniface, Augustine and Patrick found in it the beacon of light that led them to their triumph, while music, art, sculpture, architecture and literature, all found their aim in the effort to adequately honor God in the blessed Eucharist.

"We are assembled here today," he said, "to close the fifth National Congress, and what shall be its effect? You have heard the sermons andapers of the past few days, and you are reflected deeply on the manifold things that have been said in them. Let us hope that the result will be a keener appreciation of this sacrament and an unkindled fervor for this grand truth. And this the more needed in this day when we are being threatened with an evil that demands our attention. We know from history that regeneration of the individual is the one way of stamping out an evil that is permitting a community, and it will be through the regeneration of our people through holy communion that we will stop the spread of the insidious doctrines of Socialism that are stealing their way into our midst. Pope Pius X., realizing the need, has advocated the reception of communion even at the earliest age. He has appreciated the power of the Blessed Sacrament to keep strong in us the principles of Catholicity. Let us therefore take with us, like the Mohammedans of old, the battle flag which shall inspire us to great noble efforts, and let that flag be the banner of the prophet God.

and is with us today. He will be with us at the end of the twentieth century, but shall this doctrine of Socialism be then extant? No, with the help of God, it will not. And let me say to every working man here today the only friend you have is the Carpenter of Nazareth. He is with you today, and will be with you forever. There is not a law, a discovery of science, a principle of liberty, or a movement of civilization for which you are not indebted to Him. Therefore I repeat let us leave this congress with the battle cry of Christ, and let us fight under the standard of 'Emmanuel or God with us'.

Immediately following the sermon the dignitaries went to the altar, where Archbishop Moeller, surrounded by Bishops, Bishops and priests, gave the Papal benediction. This was immediately followed by benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and as the seminarians sang the "O, Salutaris" and the "Tantum Ergo" the crowd stood with bowed heads. As the Archbishop ascended the altar the vast multitude knelt, and to those unable to see the altar the thrice roll of the drum conveyed the fact that Christ was being elevated before them in solemn benediction, while the glad "Te Deum" echoing and reverberating through the evening air told the world the fifth Eucharistic Congress had passed into history.

SCIENCE

Is Indebted For Advancement to Catholic Men.

The life and work of the late Prof. Thomas Dwight, a devout Catholic, who was professor of anatomy at Harvard University for over a quarter of a century, and whose research work has attracted the attention of the anatomical world, proves conclusively that there is not now, nor never has been, any conflict between Catholic belief and true science. It is a notable fact that most of the eminent men who made great original investigations in the science of medicine have been devout and faithful Catholics. Prof. Dwight is by no means a solitary example. A complete list of those whose faith in God was not disturbed by their research in science would take up entirely too much space, but the following brief one compiled by the well known writer and physician, Dr. James J. Walsh, contains the names of a few great Catholic scientists:

Morgan, whom Virchow greeted as the father of modern pathology; Auerbrucker, who made the first step in modern diagnosis; Laennec, to whom we owe most of our knowledge of diagnosis in chest diseases; Theodore Schwann, the discoverer of the cell doctrine, therefore the founder of modern biology; Johann Mueller, probably the greatest teacher of medicine that ever lived, whose students always looked to their master as the most important factor in their lives, made our nineteenth century medicine what it is; Claude Bernard, the great French physiologist, and Louis Pasteur, the prince of medical discoverers—all these men were not only Catholics, but devout and faithful Catholics. Pasteur could not understand how anyone could possibly think that science might disturb faith. It was Pasteur who, when asked if there was incompatibility of Catholicity and great scientific attainments or if there was a possibility of successful original research in science going together with profound faith in religious principles and religious mysteries, said: "I am sure that if I only knew enough, I would have the faith of the Breton peasant; if I only knew all there was to know I would have the faith of the Breton peasant's wife." Even in electricity the greatest names that we have—Galvani, Volta, Coulomb, Ohm, Ampere—were all devout Catholics, three of them at least used their rosaries regularly as we know and were members of the Third Order of St. Francis. Not science, but a certain school of scientists are the church's foes, and the secret of their opposition is not found in the certain data which they have diligently and praiseworthy gathered from fairs and flora, from chemical elements and geologic strata, but in the illogical reasoning, in unwarranted conclusions, and in philosophic systems formulated without a knowledge of metaphysics. No, the Catholic church is not the enemy of science."

HEAVEN HER REWARD.

When God called Margaret Keenan to her eternal reward St. Patrick's parish lost one of its oldest and most amiable women. During her long illness she displayed that remarkable devotion and perfect resignation to the will of God that marked her whole life. Mrs. Keenan was born in Ireland, but came to this country over sixty years ago. During these years she resided here and was known in all parts of the city, but St. Patrick's was always her church. Before the funeral a constant stream of people called at the residence of her son, Thomas Keenan, to view the remains and pay their tribute of respect. Mrs. Keenan is survived by three sons, Thomas, James and John Keenan, and two daughters, Miss Maggie Keenan and Mrs. Clarence Noble. Her funeral was held Wednesday morning, when solemn mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. John V. G., who also de-

POLITICS.

Registration Figures Remove Last Hope of the Republicans.

Everything Points to a Big Victory For McCreary and Ticket.

Local Figures Show Why Post Wants McGrath Committee Removed.

STRONG LOCAL TICKET NAMED

If there was any doubt about the result of the political contest in this State next month the registration figures should remove it, as every thing points to an old-time Democratic victory, and Louisville and Jefferson county figures are an example. Four years ago Gov. Willson carried the city and county by over 2,000, and now the Republican campaign managers concede it to McCreary by 2,500. The registration figures give the Democrats 1,676 more than 1910, while the Republicans only increased 252 over last year's figures. The splendid work of the local Democratic organization is responsible for this increase, and by the way, this does not harmonize with the Post's prediction that the local committee would not aid McCreary, as the latter and his friends would reorganize the committee interested in having the only one interested in having the Post and his committee removed are the Post and the local Republicans, who do not seem to be able to make any headway against this splendid corps of political managers.

It does seem pitiful for Dick Knott and his former rabid Republican leaders to be beseeching the Democrats to please send Bingham for Chancellor, knowing that the only thing left of the local G. O. P. here is the colored vote, and that is dwindling fast. The Republicans have practically abandoned the Fifth district, as they have all of the districts in the State except the Eleventh, and the Post is paving the way for a big steal there by stating in Thursday's editorial that the highest majority ever given in the Eleventh was 22,000 and that 15,000 did not vote. Does not that sound like there is something being cooked up in the bloody Eleventh.

Judge O'Rear is trying to stir up some enthusiasm in the First and Second districts, but he will be met there by the biggest Democratic majority the home of Ollie James, our next Senator, has given in years. Last year a new light dawned upon the Democrats, they showing their real strength by dropping all factional quarrels, and now hope to prepare for a big Democratic victory in the nation next year by putting Kentucky in the Democratic ranks this year. That is the spirit that is dominating the rank and file, and the leaders are following their example, not a single Democrat of any importance bolting the ticket this year or sulking in his tent.

The Democrats are not seeking to dodge discussing State issues. Every Democratic orator from Gov. McCreary down has outlined the policy of the party as to State matters, but they are also discussing national questions because they want the people to understand that the next Legislature will elect a United States Senator whose vote may be needed to make the Senate of the United States Democratic. From the great applause that greets every reference to Republican extravagance, incompetency and dishonor in the nation, it is evident that the people want to hear all that there is to be said on national questions in this campaign.

The ticket nominated by the local Democratic convention yesterday can not but appeal to any citizen as worthy of support, and the Democrats should receive 90 per cent. of the registered independent vote when men like Peter Lee Ashton, William A. Perry, Charles Knight, William T. McNally and Samuel Robertson aspire to represent this city in the Legislature. Every Democrat in this district should now take off his coat and roll up a majority that should forever put a quietus on the tried and found wanting Republican party.

DOUBLY BEREAVED.

J. L. Webb arrived in Lexington Sunday night from his home in Louisville with the bodies of his wife and son. The son, who was six years old, died at the Louisville City Hospital Thursday night. The wife and mother died at St. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital Saturday morning. Mr. Webb was met at the end of his sad journey by J. P. Harmon, a relative, to whose residence, at 510 Pemberton avenue, the bodies were taken. The funeral services were held at St. Peter's church Tuesday morning, Rev. Father Punch being the celebrant of the mass of requiem.

IRELAND'S LORD CHANCELLOR.

Ireland again has a Catholic Lord Chancellor. The person of Lord Chancellor Barrington has just been promoted from the position of Lord Justice of Ireland to the position of Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The distinction of the Irish Liberal party is thus maintained.

Sir Redmond Barry—for by this time he will have received the honor of knighthood—bails from Cork, and is a son of Patrick Barry, of Hill View. He was included in Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's administration as Solicitor General for Ireland six years ago, and has since then sat in Parliament for North Tyrone, winning his election on each occasion by a very narrow majority.

CATHOLIC

Progress Reviewed by Cardinal Gibbons in Sermon.

Last Sunday at Baltimore Cardinal Gibbons referred in grateful terms to the civic demonstration in his honor last June, which was attended by President Taft and leading members of the co-ordinate branches of the Federal Government. Continuing, he said:

"It is very natural that on an occasion like the present I should indulge in some reminiscences. This is the privilege of the old in which the young can not share. All the priests that were ordained for this diocese with me, or before my time, have long since passed away, and all my episcopal brethren with whom I began to labor after my consecration forty-three years ago have gone to their reward, with one solitary exception, and that exception is the venerable Bishop of Kansas City. Though I value the friendship of my junior colleagues I feel a sense of loneliness in the absence of my old companions with whom I sat so often in council and with whom I labored so long in the vineyard of the Lord. Of the seventy-two prelates who attended the council in 1884 all but nine have paid the debt of nature."

The Cardinal here drew an interesting comparison between the Catholic church in 1861 and its present situation after half a century, during all of which time he has labored in its ministry. "In 1861," he said, "the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States numbered forty-eight. The priests were 2,064. The number of churches with priests attached was 2,042, and the Catholic population was estimated at 1,850,000. The number of Archbishops and Bishops today in charge of sees amount to ninety-six. Just twice as many as existed in 1861. The priests amount to 17,000, an increase of over eight-fold. There are 13,500 churches, nearly a seven-fold increase. We have about fifteen millions of church members, eight times as many as existed in the United States in 1861. But the progress of religion in our country is to be estimated not only by the augmentation of the numbers of its communicants, but also by a more efficient co-ordination and discipline. The clergy, in 1861, were as detached squadrons compared to the compact and well marshaled army of today. Half a century ago the prelates and clergy labored under many adverse circumstances. In widely extended parts of the country they had to minister to the faithful, scattered often without churches wherein to worship, and without Catholic schools. They had but scant resources to draw upon. Frequently they had to contend with deep-rooted prejudices. Now, thank God, we have in most places parishes well organized. Churches have multiplied from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Parochial schools have become the rule instead of the exception in the large centers of population. A generous lay are usually able to supply the needs of our missionaries. An unfriendly feeling still exists in some quarters as the result of long-standing traditions and biased education. But the mists of prejudice are gradually disappearing before the sunlight of truth."

HOME RULE

Helped by Eighty Club's Tour Through Ireland.

T. P. O'Connor, in his weekly cablegram, states that politics in England have resumed almost full activity, the political holidays being virtually over. Events are still more favorable for the Liberals. The victory of Gladstone's grandson in a Scotch constituency over the Tories and combined attack of the Tories and Laborites by a great majority creates an immense Liberal joy. The election was fought on two issues, home rule and Lloyd-George's insurance bill, and so emphatic was the verdict in favor of both by the great Scotch constituency that it increased the hope that both will certainly be passed into law.

The home rule cause is further helped by the immense success of the tour through Ireland of the Eighty Club organization, composed of the most ardent and energetic spirits of the Liberal party. Simultaneously the Orange parties, including the plan to create a provisional government in Ulster after home rule is carried into a law, create shouts of laughter throughout England, and in Ireland they already have elicited strong protests from the more rational Unionists. The home rule campaign in Great Britain now is fully organized and will open its campaign in the second week of October with Redmond, Dillon, Devlin, O'Connor and others attending private conferences and public demonstrations from Land's End to John O'Groats.

VISITING HIS PARENTS.

Rev. James F. Norman, pastor of St. Romanus's church at Harding, Mo., is in Rhode Island, visiting at the home of his parents.

NEBRASKA.

Kentucky Visitor Gives His Impressions of Greeley County.

Was Settled in Early Eighties by Catholic Colonization Society.

Wonderful Development of This Country by Sturdy Irish Pioneers.

NOW HEALTHY AND WEALTHY

James J. Martin, of this city, who has been spending some time in the Great West, sends the Kentucky Irish American the following interesting letter from Greeley, Neb., where the Irish are both numerous and prosperous:

In view of the organization of a Catholic Colonization Society some time ago, and of the "back to the farm" movement which has been exploited in the magazines for a year or so past, I thought a few facts relative to this country might be of interest to your readers. Greeley county was settled in the early eighties by the Catholic Colonization Association of the United States, with headquarters in Chicago. A great many of these early settlers came from New York City, although other large cities were well represented. Kentucky and Pennsylvania also furnished some of the pioneers. The conditions that faced the emigrants in those days were of the hardest. Coming from their Eastern homes they were landed at St. Paul, thirty or forty miles from the homesteads they had bought. The remainder of the journey was accomplished by wagon, after buying the necessities to start housekeeping on a small scale. When they arrived at their farms they, in truth, had all the world before them to make a living in, for the "farms and improvements" were just as they emerged from the bottom of the sea some millions or so of years previously. The prospect, as they viewed it then, was hardly one to please, for it consisted of an unvarying succession of hills and valleys in some places badly cut up by canyons and gullies, with never a clump of trees or brush to break the monotony of the scene.

These pioneers, however, were made of the same stern material as the early settlers of Kentucky and they faced the labor before them with a brave spirit. There were dug-outs to be erected for houses and barns; the ground had to be broken for the reception of the crops; wells had to be dug and windmills to be put up. The matter of fencing the quarter and half sections came later, boundary lines being rather vague in the colony's early days. The land was as rich as the land of Canaan, though the flow of milk and honey did not come for years afterward. The crops raised were immense, but there was a very inadequate return for farm products in those days, the low prices and the long haul to market militating against a monetary remuneration. The farmers, however, raised enough on their lands to provide a good living and there was never any real distress until the dry year of 1894. This year, it appears, was a complete failure, and here as on a chronological landmark, just as the night of the "big wind" is in Ireland. Some of the settlers quit that year, disposing of their farms as they best could, and returned East. The great majority stuck it out, some of them probably for the good reason that they had not the wherewith for transportation for themselves and families. The year 1894 was the only year in the history of the colony in which there was a complete crop failure, and the other years have been as a rule years of plenty, and now the average Greeley citizen could stand two or three crop failures without seriously inconveniencing him. This thing of a complete crop failure, hardly figures among the probabilities, no dependence being placed on a single crop nowadays. The soil here seems to be of such a character as to be able to withstand any amount of drought, and while other sections of the country have suffered greatly this year Greeley county will have a fair corn crop despite the adverse conditions.

Nearly all the farmers who came here in the infancy of the colony and many of those who came later have accumulated a sufficiency of the world's goods, five figures being necessary to express their wealth in money, and in some cases it takes six. The rent of farms in this county is remarkably cheap, when the value of the land is taken into consideration and the prices at which the farm products, hogs, cattle, milk, butter and eggs can be sold. A man who knows anything at all about farming could not, in my opinion, come to a better locality, even though he is not in a position to buy a farm. Although originally a Catholic colony and settled principally by Irish and the descendants of Irish, Greeley county is now quite cosmopolitan, comprising among its inhabitants Germans, Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Swedes, English and Scotch. Greeley, the county seat, is a neat, attractive little town of about 800 inhabitants. It has a Catholic church, costing \$25,000, the pastor shipped from a firm which was having trouble with its old one.

INCIDENT

That Shows Gov. Harmon's Fitness For High Office.

An interesting reminiscence of the recent convention of the Federation of Catholic Societies in Columbus, says the Catholic Columbian, was the courteous welcome extended by Gov. Harmon to the many prelates and the hundreds of delegates representing the Catholic element of the people of America. The Governor, on the opening day of the convention, was the guest of honor at the dinner given by Bishop Hartley to the prelates, and interchanged ideas, anecdotes and pleasing recollections with the balance of the distinguished company in the dining room of the episcopal residence on that occasion.

The inspiring address delivered by the Governor at the first Federal hall, wherein he extolled the good the Catholic church was doing for citizenship in America and for all of those things that make for justice and equality between man and man, will long be remembered. It is therefore certain that the rights and honest interests of Catholics as well as of all other elements of the community in the State will have a fair and able champion and conservator in Gov. Harmon when the constitution of the State is being amended; and another thing that seems to be sure is that should Gov. Harmon ever be elected to the Presidency of the United States, as now seems probable, the Catholic citizens of Ohio and the country can feel assured that in him they will have a President who would fully recognize the strength and influence of Catholicity in America.

The foregoing is most gratifying to the Kentucky Irish American, which was perhaps the first newspaper that nominated Gov. Harmon for the next Democratic nomination, which would mean election and success for that party.

WILL COST MUCH.

Right Rev. Bishop McSherry, of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, who attended the Eucharistic Congress, said that Italy will gain nothing in its war with Turkey. The Bishop is thoroughly familiar with the war zone, though his diocese is in the extreme southeastern section of Africa. "The country being contested for is nothing but a desert," he said, "as arid as the Sahara. Not only will it be a great expense for Italy, but it will also cost thousands of lives, since the Turk will carry on a guerrilla warfare indefinitely. Ultimately Italy will win, no doubt, but like France, it will have to carry on the war for years, and in the end it will not be worth while."

SETTLED.

The strike declared on the Irish railroads by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants on September 21 was finally settled Wednesday. The strikers abandoned their original grievance, which was their objection to handling lumber shipped from a firm which was having trouble with its old one.

CARDINAL

Questions the Wisdom of Three Important Political Propositions.

Exhorts the Laity to Stand Firm On Our Present Laws.

Insult to Dignity, Independence and Self Respect of Our Judiciary.

DUTY OF THE PATRIOTIC CITIZEN

In the course of his jubilee sermon delivered at the Cathedral in Baltimore last Sunday Cardinal Gibbons expressed unqualified disapproval of three important political propositions which have commanded a large share of public attention; namely, the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people; the referendum proposal which has come up in several Western States, providing for the submission of legislative enactments to the voters for ratification, and the recall of the judiciary. While it is the Cardinal's custom to preach on the first Sunday of the month, his discourse Sunday was in the nature of a prelude to the religious celebration of his golden jubilee as a priest of the Catholic church and the silver anniversary of his Cardinalate, which begins on Sunday, the fifteenth inst., and continues until the nineteenth. Defining the duties of his brethren of the laity, he exhorted them to be faithful in the practice of their religion and urged them as citizens of the United States to take a patriotic part in every measure that contributes to the progress of the Commonwealth.

"No man should be a drone in the social beehive," said His Eminence. "No citizen should be an indifferent spectator of the political, moral and economic questions that are agitated around him. At the present moment there are three political problems which are engaging the serious attention of our public men. It is proposed that United States Senators should be elected by popular vote instead of being chosen by the Legislature, as is prescribed by the constitution. It is proposed that the acts of our Legislature, before they have the force of law, should be submitted to the suffrage of the people who would have the right to vote. It is proposed to recall or remove an unpopular judge before the expiration of his term of office.

"No one questions the ability, the sincerity and patriotism of the advocates of these changes in our organic laws. But I hope I may not be presumptuous in saying that, in my opinion, the wisdom of the proposed amendments must be seriously questioned. The election of Senators by the votes of the people involves the destruction of a strong bulwark against dangerous popular encroachments. The reason given for the contemplated change is that many of our State Legislatures are charged with being venal and that it is easier to corrupt the Legislature than the whole people. In reply I would say: I have sufficient confidence in the moral integrity of our Legislatures to be convinced that the great majority of them have never bent the knee to Mammon. To give to the masses the right of annulling the acts of the Legislature is to substitute mob law for established law.

"To recall a Judge because his decisions do not meet with approval is an insult to the dignity, the independence and the self-respect of our judiciary. Far less menacing to the Commonwealth is an occasional corrupt or incompetent Judge than one who would be the habitual slave of a capricious multitude, who has always his ear to the ground trying to find out the verdict of the people. The Constitution of the United States is the palladium of our liberties and our landmark in our march of progress. That instrument has been framed by the anxious cares and enlightened zeal of the fathers of the Republic. Its wisdom has been tested and successfully proved after a trial of a century and a quarter. It has weathered the storms of the century which is passed, and it should be trusted to last for centuries to come. What has been good enough for our fathers ought to be good enough for us. Every change, either in the political or religious world, is not a reformation.

"Better to bear the ills we know than fly to those we know not of. Do not disturb the political landmarks of the Republic.

"Every man that runs about waving a new panacea for social evils is not to be worshipped as a political and moral reformer. We all know the story of 'Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp.' Better to be guided by the steady light of the old law than to be misled by the flickering light of a new one."